

Funds for National Highways in Himachal Pradesh

†*167. SHRI ANIL SHARMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government to Himachal Pradesh for construction of National Highways during the financial year 2001-2002;

(b) whether Government have any information regarding the conversion of Shimla-Rohodu Highway into a National Highway; and

(c) if so, by when the construction work would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (MAJOR GENERAL (RETD.) B.C. KHANDURI J : (a) An amount of Rs. 4700 lakhs has been allocated for construction and development of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh during the financial year 2001-2002.

(b) Road Shimla—Theog is already a National Highway (NH-22). No proposal has been received for the conversion of Road from Theog to Rohodu into a National Highway.

(c) Does not arise.

Extradition Treaties

*168. SHRI ABANI ROY:

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Government have recently entered into extradition treaties with some of the foreign countries, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any discussions were held before signing the extradition treaties with those countries, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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RAJYA SABHA

(c) to what extent the foreign countries have promised to extend help in speedy disposal of cases?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. Extradition Treaties were signed with Federal Republic of Germany on 27th June, 2001 and with Republic of Turkey on 29th June, 2001. The salient features of the Treaties are given in the attached Statement. (See below)

(b) Yes, Sir. India and the Federal Republic of Germany held negotiations at official level in 1986 at New Delhi and at Bonn in February, 1994. Thereafter, the text was finalized through diplomatic channels. Officials of India and Turkey held two rounds of negotiations, at Ankara in October, 2000 and at New Delhi in December, 2000. Thereafter, the text was finalized through diplomatic channels.

(c) By signing extradition treaties, the Contracting States provide a framework for extradition of fugitive offenders sought by one Contracting State from the other. While the Requesting State pursues the extradition requests, the actual process often takes time as the person sought may attempt to delay the extradition by taking recourse to legal avenues available under the domestic laws of the Requested State.

Statement

Salient features of Extradition Treaty signed with Germany

- (i) Any person who is accused of or convicted for an extraditable offence in the Requesting State and found in the Requested State may be extradited to the Requesting State.
- (ii) Any offence punishable with imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a period of one year or more will be an extraditable offence.

- (iii) Extradition shall not be granted for political offences. The Treaty contains a list of offences which will not be considered as offences of a political character.
- (iv) The Contracting States are not bound to extradite their own nationals, and they would be prosecuted by the Requested State in respect of the offence(s) in question.

Salient features of Extradition Treaty signed with Turkey

- (0) The two countries have agreed to extradite any person who, being accused or convicted of an extradition offence committed within the territory of the one country, is found within the territory of the other country.
- (ii) Any offence which is punishable with imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for a period of at least one year or by a more severe penalty is to be considered as an extraditable offence.
- (iii) A person shall not be extradited if he is a citizen of the Requested State or if the offence committed is regarded as a political offence'. The Treaty contains a list of offences which will not be considered as offences of a political character.
- (iv) Where a request for extradition is refused on the ground of citizenship, the Requested State shall submit the case for prosecution to its competent authorities provided that the offence for which extradition is sought is also an offence under the laws of the Requested State.